

REBAR SPACER

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Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to support devices for securely holding concrete reinforcing rods and wire in a fixed position.

Description of the Related Art

In the past support devices for holding reinforcing rods at a particular height in concrete have had several drawbacks. One of the drawbacks has been the inability of the support devices to hold the reinforcing bar at a precise position without it coming out of the support device as forces are placed on the reinforcing bar. It is desired to have a reinforcing bar support device, which can securely hold the reinforcing bar in the support device without it coming out or wiggling around in the support device. The support device should also be stable such that it will not tip over and should have a small footprint at the base.

Summary of the Invention

The rebar spacer has a rebar holding clip for securely engaging and supporting a rebar and a base portion for supporting the rebar holding clip at a desired height in the concrete form.

1 The rebar holding clip has a “U” shaped rebar holding portion where the base of
2 the rebar holding portion fits the size and shape of the rebar to securely hold it in place.
3 The clip has arms which will admit the rebar to the clip by bending back out of the way
4 as the rebar is forced downward into the base portion. The arms will then snap back into
5 their normal position to hold the rebar securely in place then the rebar is nested in the
6 “U” shaped base portion of the clip. In this manner the rebar is secured in the clip and
7 cannot be removed by forces placed on the rebar.

8 The base portion holds the clip at a desired height such that the rebar is placed in
9 the concrete at a known fixed position to maximize its effectiveness in reinforcing the
10 concrete. The base portion may have many different configurations including having a
11 flat base with a large surface area to support the rebar spacer or legs with feet for
12 contacting the ground or walls in which the rebar supports rest. The legs offer a lower
13 footprint at the surface of the concrete for a stronger concrete wall at the surface.

14 The base portion may have a flat base or legs which should be spread over a large
15 enough area to prevent the rebar spacer from tipping over when holding the rebar,
16 thereby providing a reliable positioning of the rebars.

17 The height of the base will vary depending on the desired placement of the rebar
18 in the concrete. The higher the base portion the more material and supporting structure
19 there will be and the larger the base will have to be.

20 The clips may be made for different size rebars and the supporting structure of the
21 base will also be different for the different size loads it is expected to support.

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Objects of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to provide a rebar spacer for holding rebars and wire securely so that they will not come out of the rebar spacer.

It is an object of the invention to provide a rebar spacer for holding rebars and wire at a fixed distance from the base of a concrete form.

It is an object of the invention to provide a rebar spacer with a wide stance so that it will not tip over when holding the rebar.

It is an object of the invention to provide a rebar spacer for quickly and easily securing rebars and wire in the rebar spacer.

It is an object of the invention to provide a rebar spacer with a small footprint.

It is an object of the invention to vary the size of the clips for different size rebars.

It is an object of the invention to vary the height of the clips for different heights of the rebars in a concrete mold.

Other objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a front view of the rebar holding clip portion of the rebar spacer.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a first style base portion of a first height.

Fig. 3 is a top view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a first style base portion of a first height.

1 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a first style base
2 portion of a second height.

3 Fig. 5 is a top view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a first style base portion
4 of a second height.

5 Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a second style
6 base portion.

7 Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a third style base
8 portion of a first height.

9 Fig. 8 is a top view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a third style base portion
10 of a first height.

11 Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a third style base
12 portion of a second height.

13 Fig. 10 is a front view of the rebar holding clip portion mounted on a third style base
14 portion of a second height.

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16 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

17 The rebar holding clip 10 is shown in detail in Fig. 1. It has a rebar engaging
18 portion 11 which is "U" shaped and has a "U" shaped clip base portion 12. The rebar
19 holding clip 10 also has two arm supporting columns 13 one on either side of the "U"
20 shaped clip base portion 12. Each arm supporting columns 13 has a cross member portion
21 14 for connecting the arm supporting columns 13 to an arm portion 15 angling inward
22 from the arm supporting columns 13 toward the open end of the "U" shaped clip base
23 portion 12 near the center of rebar holding clip 10.

1 The arm end 16 of arm portion 15 can traverse angle 19 such that the arm end 16
2 is opposite plane 17 on the rebar engaging portion 11. As can be understood from Fig. 1
3 when rebar 20 is pushed downward between the arm portions 15, the arm portions 15 are
4 spread apart over angle 19 until rebar 20 is admitted into “U” shaped clip base portion 12.
5 Then arms 15 rebound such that arm ends 16 oppose the top of the rebar 20 locking it
6 inside of the rebar engaging portion 11 of the rebar holding clip 10.

7 The arms 15 are designed to have their ends 16 engage the rebar 20 at angles such
8 that the rebar 20 is held snugly in the recess of the clip base portion 12 with the ends of
9 the arms 16 blocking the escape of the rebars 20 by engaging the rebar’s circumference.

10 The plane 17 is angled as shown by angle 18 such that the arm end 16 of arm
11 portions 15 is parallel to the plane 17 when the arm end is opposite the plane 17.

12 The rebar holding clip 10 is supported at a fixed height within a concrete form by
13 resting on a base portion. The base portions may be of different styles. In a first
14 embodiment the rebar holding clip 10 is attached to a base portion 30 as shown in Fig. 2.
15 The base portion 30 has a base 32, right support wall 34, a left support wall 36, and a
16 central support wall 35 for supporting the rebar holding clip 10 a fixed distance above the
17 base 32. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the right support wall 34 and left support wall 36 and
18 angled inward from the edge of the base 32 to the ends of the rebar holding clip 10. The
19 central support wall 35 extends vertically from the base 32 to the bottom of the center
20 part of the rebar holding clip 10:

21 In a second embodiment as shown in Fig. 4 the rebar holding clip 10 is attached to
22 a base portion 40 as shown in Fig. 4. The base portion 40 has a base 42, right support
23 wall 44, a left support wall 46, a central support wall 45 and a cross support wall 47

1 extending between the left wall 46 and the central wall 45 and between the central wall
2 45 and the right wall 44, for supporting the rebar holding clip 10 a fixed distance above
3 the base 42. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the right support wall 44 and left support wall 46
4 and angled inward from the edge of the base 42 to the ends of the rebar holding clip 10.
5 The central support wall 45 and the cross support wall 47 extend vertically from the base
6 42 to the bottom of the center part of the rebar holding clip 10.

7 In the second embodiment as shown in Fig. 4 the rebar holding clip 10 is held at a
8 higher position than in the first embodiment as shown in Fig. 2. The second embodiment
9 therefore may have the cross support wall 47 to hold the rebar 20 without the rebar
10 holding clip 10 bending or twisting on the base portion 40.

11 In a third embodiment as shown in Fig. 6 the rebar holding clip 10 is held in place
12 by base portion 60. Base portion 60 has right angled leg 64, left angled leg 66 and a
13 vertical central wall 65. A support beam 67 runs from the left angled leg 66 to the vertical
14 central wall 65 and from the vertical central wall 65 to the right angled leg 64. The feet
15 68 on the vertical central wall 65, the feet 69 on the right and left angled legs 64, 66
16 determine the bottom of the base portion 60 without having the large footprint such as the
17 bases 32 and 42 of the embodiments as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Having a smaller
18 footprint is advantages for lessening the amount of surface area of the concrete with the
19 base extending therefrom. In some applications the base of the base portion will weaken
20 the surface of the concrete.

21 In a fourth embodiment as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the rebar holding clip 10 is
22 supported by a base portion 70 having feet 71 which may be cone shaped to limit the
23 footprint at the bottom of the base portion 70. The feet 71 support a base 72 having a left

1 wall 73 and a right wall 74 with a cross wall 77 therebetween resting on the base 72 and
2 connecting the left wall 73 and a right wall 74 to the rebar holding clip 10 which is also
3 resting on the base 72. The base 72 may have a cut out section 75 to reduce the amount of
4 material used in the base portion 70 and to increase the amount of contiguous concrete
5 for greater strength of the concrete.

6 The base portion 70 may have four feet 71 one in each corner, or five feet with a
7 central foot 71 directly beneath the center of the base portion under the rebar holding clip
8 10 to prevent it from sagging in the middle and therefore not supporting the rebar 20 at
9 the proper position.

10 In a fifth embodiment as shown in Figs. 9 and 10 the rebar holding clip 10 is
11 supported by the base as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 but at a higher position. Here the base
12 portion 90 has feet 91, which may be cone shaped to limit the footprint at the bottom of
13 the base portion 90. The feet 91 support a base 92 having a left wall 93 and a right wall
14 94. The cross wall 97 rests on the base 92 and connects to the rebar holding clip 10 which
15 is supported some distance above base 92. There may be an opening 98 between the walls
16 97 and the between the base 92 and the rebar holding clip 10 to reduce the amount of
17 material used in the base portion 90 and to increase the amount of contiguous concrete
18 for greater strength of the concrete. Alternatively the volume shown by opening 98 may
19 be filled by the extension of walls 97 beneath the holding clip portion 10. The base 92
20 may have a cut out section 95 to reduce the amount of material used in the base portion
21 90 and to increase the amount of contiguous concrete for greater strength of the concrete.

22 In general the rebar holding clip 10 is supported stably at a fixed distance above
23 the base of a concrete form for holding the rebar at a know position such that when the

1 concrete is pored into the mold the rebar will be fixed in place and will not be dislodged
2 from the rebar holding clip. The base portions can be any of a variety of styles of which
3 the above embodiments are a sample.

4 The rebar spacers may be made from plastics such as polyvinyl chlorides which
5 can be molded in one piece, are strong, light weigh, resilient and low cost.

6 The bases 32 and 42 in Figs. 2 and 4 may have legs such as 71 and 91 shown in
7 Figs. 7 and 9 or other style legs to provide a smaller footprint of the base at the surface of
8 the concrete.

9 The bases 32, 42, 72, 92 and the feet 71, 91 or the legs 64 and feet 68 of the rebar
10 spacer should be placed wide enough apart to provide stability such that the rebar spacer
11 will not tip over when a rebar is installed therein.

12 Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are
13 possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the
14 scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as
15 specifically described.

16 What is claimed is:

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